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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The VEGETABLE SITUATION

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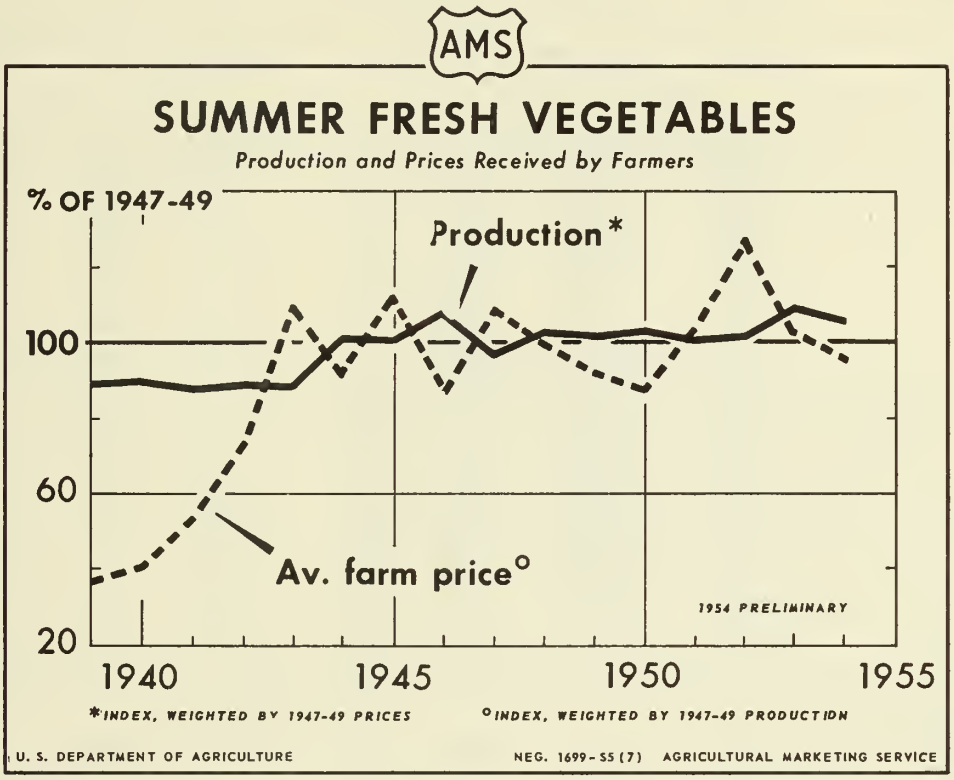

Since the increase which occurred during the war years, production of vegetables for fresh sale during the summer has not changed significantly from year to year. With prospects for increases in population and income, the long-term trend in production probably will be upward. In general, year-to-year movements in prices received by farmers for summer fresh vegetables have been in the opposite direction from production changes and at a sharper rate.

Indications as of July 1 for most of the fresh market vegetables to be harvested in summer 1955 point to an 8 percent larger crop than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

Table 1.- Vegetables for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1949-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) 1/			
	5-year average 2/ 1949-53	1954	Indicated 1955		5-year average 2/ 1949-53	1954	Indicated 1955	
			Amount	Percentage of 1954			Amount	Percentage of 1954
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pct.
WINTER 3/	276,700	271,840	263,360	97	1,474.2	1,557.2	1,461.1	94
SPRING 3/	682,940	755,610	726,170	96	2,336.9	2,640.6	2,531.1	96
SUMMER								
Beans, lima	13,920	12,300	11,900	97	18.1	15.6	14.8	95
Beans, snap	47,760	47,800	45,050	94	85.0	83.2	85.9	103
Beets	2,020	1,900	1,850	97	17.8	15.4	15.6	101
Cabbage 3/	32,180	32,250	31,060	96	272.9	260.4	269.5	103
Cantaloups	97,860	99,020	104,040	105	367.3	358.0	393.4	110
Carrots	10,790	12,650	13,000	103	118.8	154.6	146.0	94
Cauliflower	4,480	3,200	3,400	106	27.7	20.6	21.2	103
Celery	7,250	7,290	6,920	95	119.2	123.1	123.1	100
Corn, sweet	160,900	156,200	160,800	103	410.5	398.5	459.2	115
Cucumbers	13,110	13,400	14,100	105	47.9	48.6	54.1	111
Eggplant	1,680	1,400	1,400	100	7.7	6.1	6.9	113
Garlic	1,880	1,950	2,600	133	6.6	6.8	9.1	134
Honey Dews	8,870	10,000	9,800	98	59.7	65.9	61.4	93
Lettuce	36,910	39,750	37,100	93	311.0	349.9	332.1	95
Onions	69,280	61,850	61,990	100	42.8	39.0	39.0	100
Peas, green	5,320	2,720	3,150	116	8.0	4.5	5.3	118
Peppers, green	20,440	25,350	25,600	101	59.0	73.5	78.0	106
Spinach	1,340	840	1,040	124	3.1	2.2	2.6	118
Tomatoes	84,940	85,100	84,250	99	403.1	397.2	451.9	114
Watermelons	303,370	346,550	357,400	103	926.1	998.0	1,119.5	112
Total summer to date: Acreage and production	848,100	891,290	905,940	102	3,312.3	3,421.1	3,688.6	108
Total summer	924,290	961,520	976,450	102	4,180.1	4,316.6	---	---
Early fall: Cabbage 3/	50,080	45,560	43,650	96	---	---	---	---
Late fall: Cabbage 3/	4,520	4,400	4,500	102	---	---	---	---
Total fall 3/	306,910	288,080	---	---	2,004.4	2,016.7	---	---
Reported to date for 1955 with comparisons:								
Acreage and production	1,807,740	1,918,740	1,895,470	99	7,123.4	7,618.9	7,680.8	101
Acreage	1,938,530	2,038,930	2,014,130	99	---	---	---	---
Total for past seasons:								
Annual total	2,190,840	2,277,050	---	---	9,996.0	10,613.3	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.
2/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data for the group.
3/ Includes processing.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 22, 1955

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SUMMARY

Consumer demand for fresh vegetables probably will strengthen further this summer with rising consumer income. Total production of 20 vegetables and melons for summer harvest this year is expected to be about 8 percent above last year. Heavy increases over last year are indicated for summer crops of cantaloups, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green peas, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. There are moderate decreases in lima beans, carrots, honeydews, and lettuce. With the prospective larger supplies this summer, the level of prices to growers may not be as high as last summer. Prices in June and early July declined as marketing of the delayed spring crops gained volume at about the time that shipment of early summer crops began.

Acreage planted to vegetables for commercial processing in 1955, accounting for about 95 percent of the usual total planted acreage, was estimated as of July 1 to be about 4 percent smaller than in 1954. The only crops for which planted acreage was larger were tomatoes, canning beets, winter and spring crop spinach, and green peas for processing. Total stocks of canned vegetables held by packers as of recent dates were much smaller than a year earlier. On July 1, 1955, cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables were about 8 percent smaller than on that date in 1954.

The 1955 crop of potatoes was estimated as of July 1 at 400 million bushels, 12 percent larger than the 1954 crop and less than 1 percent under the 1944-53 average. The crop in the intermediate and late States, which will be marketed from now until next June, totals 342 million bushels, nearly 38 million bushels or 12 percent above comparable production last year. This means supplies of potatoes considerably in excess of usual utilization.

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1955 is expected to be nearly 15 percent larger than in 1954, yet 27 percent under the 1944-53 average. The increase this year is expected to result from higher yields per acre than in 1954, when drought cut yields severely in some of the southern States. Even with the larger prospective production in 1955, supplies are not expected to be burdensome. Grower prices in mid-June were the third highest on record for that month. As marketings of the new crop become heavy this summer, a seasonal downturn in prices can be expected.

The prospective crop of dry edible beans is about 2 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 11 percent above average. Carryover stocks into the 1955-56 season are expected to be moderately larger than a year earlier. Exports in 1955-56 may be somewhat larger than in the season now nearing the end. With supplies up and the price-support level down, prices that farmers will receive for the 1955 crop are unlikely to average as high as for the 1954 crop.

Because of unfavorable growing conditions in the Pacific Northwest in June, the 1955 crop of dry field peas is about 27 percent under the 1954 crop and the smallest since 1940. Carryover stocks are expected to be very low this summer. Exports in 1955-56 probably will be down since demand from Western Europe may be weaker than in 1954-55, when it was unusually strong because of the short crop of poor quality produced in that area in 1954.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Production to Date Slightly Larger Than Year Earlier

Total commercial production of vegetables for fresh market so far in 1955, including summer production indicated as of July 1, is about 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 8 percent above the 1949-53 average. The increase results from higher production this summer. In the first two quarters of this year, both acreage and production were below the same quarters of 1954. For the first 9 months of this year, acreage is down slightly but yields are higher.

Crops estimated so far this year accounted for about 72 percent of the total annual production in 1954.

Prices at Higher Level During First Half of 1955 Than a Year Earlier

With supplies lighter and demand continuing strong, the index of prices received by farmers for truck crops averaged higher each month January through June 1955 than in the corresponding month of 1954. For the entire six months, the index averaged about 12 percent higher.

Increased Production of Vegetables in Prospect for this Summer

Production of 20 vegetables and melons for summer harvest this year was estimated as of July 1 to be about 8 percent larger than in 1954 and 11 percent above the 1949-53 average. These crops accounted for about 80 percent of the summer tonnage in 1954. Acreage is up 2 percent and yields of most crops are expected to be higher than in 1954. Substantial increases in production over last year are indicated for summer crops of cantaloups, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green peas, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Moderate declines from last year are reported for lima beans, carrots, honeydews, and lettuce.

With increased shipments of important fresh market vegetables, prices declined in June and early July. However, in June prices averaged considerably higher than a year earlier, in part because of delayed harvests due to adverse weather during the growing season last spring. Demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue strong this summer, but prices probably will average lower than last summer because of the larger supplies in prospect.

Prospects for Major Summer Crops

Watermelons. Production of watermelons for summer harvest in 1955 was estimated as of July 1 at 1,119,500 tons, 12 percent larger than in 1954 and 21 percent above the average for 1949-53. The increase this year is in the early summer crop, which is up 15 percent over comparable tonnage in 1954. This part of the summer crop comprises 89 percent of the total summer tonnage. Indicated production for late summer is 3 percent under last year. As usual, watermelons will account for the largest tonnage of any summer crop.

Prices received by growers for watermelons during the first half of June averaged $614 per 1,000 melons. This was a drop of $386 from a month earlier, but more than double the price received a year earlier. With marketings of the delayed spring crop heavy in late June as shipments from the large early-summer crop began, prices started to decline. By mid July prices at important shipping points were lower than a year earlier. Watermelon prices are usually seasonally the lowest during summer and early fall.

Onions. The 1955 crop of onions for harvest in early summer was estimated as of July 1 at 1,562,000 sacks (50 lbs.), the same as in 1954 but 9 percent under the 1949-53 average. An increase of 8 percent in acreage is offset by lower yields. The main part of the annual supply of onions will come from the late summer acreage, which is estimated to be about the same as in 1954. Much of the crop from this acreage is stored for sale during fall and winter. Yields for the 1955 crop will not be estimated until August 10.

Prices received by growers for onions in April and May averaged slightly higher than a year earlier, even though spring production was 8 percent larger. In part the higher prices were due to delayed marketing of the 1955 spring crop. For the first half of June, the price averaged $1.40 per 50-pound sack, the same as a month earlier but 5 cents more than a year earlier. In mid-July, prices for summer onions at shipping points were a little under those of a year previously. With consumer demand about as strong as last summer and supplies a little larger, prices for the early summer crop ingeneral probably will not exceed those of a year ago.

Tomatoes. Production of tomatoes this summer was estimated as of July 1 at 17,052,000 bushels, 14 percent larger than in the summer of 1954 and 12 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production of early summer tomatoes, about 44 percent of the total summer crop, is expected to be 21 percent larger than in 1954 and that of late summer tomatoes, 9 percent larger. Much of the increase in the early summer crop is in California, the leading producer. Heaviest tonnage increases for the late summer crop are indicated for New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Prices received by growers for tomatoes declined considerably during May and June as shipments became seasonally heavy. However, prices during the first half of June averaged substantially higher than a year earlier. Prices are usually seasonally the lowest during the heavy market movement of the summer tomato crop during August and September.

Cantaloups. Prospective supplies of cantaloups for summer marketing are considerably larger than in 1954. Production of the early summer crop was estimated as of July 1 to be about 3 percent larger than in 1954. The mid-summer crop, which comprises the major annual volume, was estimated at approximately 7,664,000 crates, 12 percent larger than in 1954 and a new record. About two-thirds of this crop is in California. In some States, especially western and southwestern States, harvest will be later than usual because of cold spring weather which delayed planting of part of the acreage and required some replanting. Indicated acreage of the late summer crop is up 4 percent, with much of the increase in Colorado.

Because of delayed harvest of the spring crop of cantaloups and relatively light shipments in May and early June, prices received by growers averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. With heavier shipments in late June and early July, in most weeks still under a year earlier, prices at shipping points in California and Arizona declined considerably, but through early July were still somewhat higher than a year previously. Cantaloups prices will move downward to the seasonal low point as shipments of the summer crop reach their peak.

Cabbage. Production of cabbage was much smaller during the past winter and spring than in this period of 1954, and prices received by growers averaged considerably above those of the first half of 1954. However, prices declined sharply in June, and in early July they were not greatly different from a year earlier.

Supplies of cabbage for early summer marketing are indicated to be about the same as in the early summer of 1954. In some States, movement of this crop started a little earlier than usual. The 1955 crop of late summer cabbage was estimated as of July 1 at 201, 300 tons for fresh market and sauerkraut. This is 5 percent larger than in 1954 but 1 percent under the 1949-53 average.

For the fall crop of cabbage, only acreage indications are available at this time. Prospects as of July 1 were for a 4 percent smaller acreage for harvest in early fall this year than last, but for a 2 percent increase for the relatively much smaller late-fall crop. In terms of tonnage the early-fall crop is the most important one of the year. A portion of this crop is generally storaged for sale during the winter months that follow.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Reduced Acreage for Processing Vegetable in 1955

The 1955 planted acreage of vegetables for commercial processing for which estimates were made as of July 1 is 1.65 million acres, 4 percent smaller than in 1954 and 10 percent under the 1944-53 average. These crops usually account for 95 percent of the total planted acreages of the 11 crops for which official estimates are made. Tomatoes, canning beets, winter and spring crop spinach, and green peas for processing are the only crops for which planted acreage is larger than in 1954.

Prospects for Important Vegetables for Processing

Snap beans. The 1955 crop of snap beans for processing was estimated as of July 1 at 327,380 tons, 7 percent under the 1954 crop but 30 percent above the 1944-53 average. A small increase in yield per acre is more than offset by the reduction in acreage. Among the heaviest producing States, an increase over 1954 is indicated for Oregon and Wisconsin, each showing a gain of 5 percent. Increased production in Arkansas and Oklahoma this year reflects more favorable growing conditions than in 1954 when drought was severe.

Green peas. This year's production of green peas for processing was estimated as of July 1 at 434,100 tons, 9 percent larger than in 1954 but 1 percent under the 1944-53 average. Total acreage is over 2 percent larger than in 1954, and the yield per acre is up more than 6 percent. The prospective crop is larger than in 1954 in all States except Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, where unfavorable spring weather retarded growth of the crop and lowered yield prospects. In Wisconsin, the leading producing State, production is expected to be 19 percent larger than in 1954.

Spinach. The 1955 winter and spring spinach crops for processing have been estimated at 100,060 tons, 37 percent above comparable production in 1954 and 20 percent above the 1944-53 average. The increase over 1954 is the result of higher average yield per acre and the larger acreage harvested. Estimates on acreage and production in the fall harvest areas will be issued in November. Production of fall spinach in 1954 was 24,100 tons.

Tomatoes. The acreage planted this year to tomatoes for processing was estimated as of July 1 at 314,250 acres, 14 percent larger than in 1954 but 29 percent under the 1944-53 average. In California, the leading producing State, planted acreage is 45 percent larger than in 1954. Among other relatively important producing States, acreages are larger than in 1954 by the following percentages: New York, 20 percent; Virginia, 20; Maryland, 11; Indiana, 7; and Ohio, 7 percent. Among other States for which separate figures have been reported, planted acreages are smaller than in 1954 only in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Texas. For the crop as a whole, condition on July 1, 1955 was slightly better than the 10-year average for that date but not quite as good as on July 1, 1954. The 1954 crop of tomatoes for processing was 2,688,560 tons.

Sweet corn. Estimates as of July 1 indicate that 418,850 acres were planted to sweet corn for processing. This is 14 percent smaller than that planted in 1954 and 16 percent below the 1944-53 average. Condition of the crop on July 1 was a little better than on the same date in 1954 and also slightly better than average for July 1. Production in 1954 was 1,491,100 tons.

Other vegetables. The 1955 planted acreage of green lima beans for processing is about 10 percent under 1954 but 12 percent above the 1944-53 average. The planted acreage for cabbage for kraut (contract) is 16 percent under 1954 and 23 percent below average. In 1954 the contracted acreage comprised about 59 percent of the total acreage that produced cabbage for kraut. The acreage of cucumbers for pickles is 9 percent under 1954 and 2 percent below average. Although the acreage in pimientos is 19 percent smaller than in 1954, it is 50 percent above average. The acreage of beets for canning is up 5 percent in 1955, but slightly under average.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Among major canned vegetables held by packers on recent dates, stocks of sweet corn and snap beans were larger than a year earlier while those of green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice were much smaller. Among the other canned vegetables, packers' stocks on recent dates were larger than a year earlier for asparagus and lima beans but smaller for sauerkraut and tomato products. Total reported stocks held by packers were much smaller than a year earlier. Wholesaler distributors stocks of both groups of items totaled much the same as a year earlier.

The larger 1955 crop of green peas and the increased acreage planted to tomatoes this year point to some increase in the canned packs of these vegetables in the 1955-56 season. Increases in packs of these vegetables might be expected also in view of the sharply lower carryover stocks this year. For canned tomatoes and tomato products, the quantity packed of each item will depend not only on the size of the respective carryover stock and packers' expectations of the demand for each item during the 1955-56 marketing year, but also on the quality of the tomatoes to be processed and the rate at which they are shipped to the plant for processing.

The smaller crop of snap beans and reduced acreage in sweet corn imply reduced canned packs of these vegetables this year. Carryover stocks of each are larger than last year. The 1954 pack of 15 important canned vegetables was about 13 percent smaller than the 1953 pack.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial cold storage July 1, 1955 totaled about 410 million pounds, 8 percent less than those of a year earlier. Stocks on July 1, 1955 were smaller than a year previously for asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, green peas, pumpkin and squash, and miscellaneous other vegetables, but larger for lima beans, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, sweet corn, and spinach. During June 1955, total cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables increased over 13 million pounds. Increases in asparagus, broccoli, green peas, and spinach--reflecting seasonally expanding production--more than offset decreases in other vegetables.

With carryover stocks of frozen green peas smaller than last year and the new crop of green peas larger, there may be some increase in pack of frozen green peas in 1955. For opposite reasons, there may be smaller packs of frozen snap beans and lima beans. These three items accounted for about 47 percent of the 1954 pack. Total production of frozen vegetables in 1954 was about 975 million pounds, 12 percent smaller than the record 1953 pack.

POTATOES

Larger Crop Indicated for 1955

Indications as of July 1 point to a 2.5 percent larger acreage of potatoes to be harvested this year than last. Based on July 1 conditions, a total crop of 400 million bushels is in prospect if average growing conditions prevail during the remainder of the season. The expected crop is more than 12 percent larger than last year's, and less than 1 percent below the 1944-53 average. The prospective yield per acre of 298 bushels in the 29 late States is record large. The national averages of potato prices through about mid-spring this year were much higher than the low ones of a year earlier.

With Few Exceptions, Production Up in All Geographic Areas

Midyear prospects point to larger production of potatoes this year than last in all areas other than the southeastern and south-central States. In these States production was adversely affected by unfavorable weather early last spring.

On a percentage basis, the production increase indicated for this year is largest in the intermediate States where the estimated output of 21 million bushels is nearly 29 percent larger than a year earlier but about 18 percent below the 1944-53 average. Acreage for harvest in this area is slightly larger this year than last, according to July 1 indications, and yields per acre are expected to be considerably larger. As in the past, more than half of the intermediate crop probably will come from 2 States--New Jersey and Virginia.

The total crop in the 13 early States group is estimated at 58.5 million bushels, 13 percent larger this year than in 1954, with heavy increases in California, Arizona, Texas, and North Carolina more than offsetting declines in other States in the early group. Output in Alabama this year was sharply reduced by extreme weather in late March, which also damaged the crop in other potato growing areas in the southeast.

The largest increase--on a tonnage basis--probably will occur in the late States, according to acreage and yield indications as of July 1. Potato production in this area is estimated at 321 million bushels, 11.5 percent larger than the 1954 crop and slightly more than 2 percent larger than the average for 1944-53. The acreage of potatoes for harvest in the late States is 2.5 percent larger this year than last, and prospective average yields are nearly 9 percent larger.

Among the important producing States in the late-crop group, the prospective output in Maine of 63.6 million bushels is 30 percent larger than that in 1954. The crop in Idaho, estimated at 49.2 million bushels, is up over 20 percent from a year earlier. The increase in Maine is the result mostly of higher yields this year than last; in Idaho the increase is due about equally to both larger acreage and higher prospective yields.

Marketing Pattern to Have Usual Important Influence on Potato Prices

United States civilian per capita consumption of potatoes during the remainder of the 1955-crop marketing season is not expected to differ significantly from that of a year earlier. Thus, if production of intermediate and late potatoes is as large as indicated as of July 1, prospective supplies will be considerably in excess of estimated utilization. In a number of producing areas orderly marketing of good quality potatoes will be facilitated by means of marketing agreements and orders, through the regulations pertaining to quality, size, grade and maturity of the commodity that can be shipped for food use.

Prices for the portion of the 1955 potato crop that will be sold next year, as well as those received for the 1956 winter and early-spring crops, will be strongly affected by the level of stocks at the end of the current year. The size of this carryover will depend on the quantity of late-crop potatoes sold and the marketing pattern during the last half of 1955.

Canadian Farmers Indicate Intentions to Plant Larger Acreage to Potatoes This Year

According to a report of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the official March 1 estimate of farmers' intentions indicates that a total of 309,000 acres may be planted to potatoes in 1955. This is 4 percent more than the 296,200 planted last year but a little smaller than the 1951-54 average. If plantings materialize as estimated and yields per acre equal the recent 4-year average, potato production in Canada this year would be 15 percent larger than last year's total of 50,326,000 bushels, but smaller than in 2 of the preceding 4 years.

The potato crop in Canada last year was relatively small because of a reduction both in the acreage planted and in yields per acre. Wet and frosty weather during the harvest season reduced yields considerably.

SWEETPOTATOES

Larger Crop in Prospect This Year

Expectations are for a sweetpotato crop of 34 million bushels in 1955, according to indications as of July 1. This is nearly 15 percent larger than last year's crop, but 27 percent below the 10-year (1944-53) average. The acreage planted to sweetpotatoes is slightly smaller than last year, but yields per acre are expected to be much higher if weather and other growing conditions during the remainder of the season are normal. In 1954 drought reduced yields in many of the southern States.

Prospective production is larger than that harvested last year in all States except New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida. In each of these three States, however, the new crop is expected to be a little smaller than in 1954. In Louisiana, the most important producting State, the prospective crop of 9.3 million bushels is up 5 percent from that harvested there last year; the indicated North Carolina crop of 4.7 million bushels is up 18 percent.

Prices Expected to Hold Up Well in 1955-56

Prices received by growers for sweetpotatoes in mid-June 1955 averaged $3.82 per bushel, 31 cents higher than a year earlier, and the third highest June price of record. Prices are expected to continue at near-record levels until supplies from the larger 1955 crop are marketed in increased volume in late summer. Then a seasonal downturn in prices is to be expected. Even though the 1955 crop is larger, total supplies are not expected to be burdensome during the 1955-56 season and no sharp cut in prices seems likely.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Prospective Crop is Slightly Larger Than 1954 Production

The 1955 crop of dry edible beans was estimated as of July 1 at 19,221,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), about 2 percent larger than that produced last year and 11 percent above the 1944-53 average. Although the planted acreage was about 1 percent smaller than in 1954, growing conditions in most areas have been favorable, resulting in less prospective abandonment than in 1954. Consequently, the acreage indicated for harvest this year--1,609,000 acres--is expected to be about 2 percent larger than in 1954. The indicated yield of 1,195 pounds per acre is only 4 pounds under that of 1954 and 117 pounds above average.

Larger Supplies in Prospect for 1955-56 Season

If the 1955 crop of dry beans turns out as large as was indicated on July 1 and carryover stocks on September 1, 1955 are larger than a year earlier, as now seems likely, supplies will be more than sufficient for the usual domestic utilization and exports.

Exports in 1955-56 may be somewhat larger than in 1954-55. Prices for the 1955 crop will be supported by the Department of Agriculture at an average level of $6.36 per hundredweight. This is about 12 percent lower than the average of $7.24 in effect for U. S. No. 1 dry beans from last year's crop. Details on the price-support program for the 1955 crop were presented in the April 1955 issue of The Vegetable Situation. With the large supplies in prospect for 1955-56 and the lower price support level, prices that farmers will receive for the 1955 crop are unlikely to average as high as the $8.03 per 100 pounds tentatively estimated for the 1954 crop. Grower prices for beans in June 1955 averaged $8.65, compared with $8.07 a year earlier.

Production Indications By Classes

Some notion of the composition of the 1955 crop by classes of beans may be obtained from the prospective production in the several producing States. The 34-percent increase in production in Michigan and Maine points to much larger output of Pea beans this year. The small increase in the New York crop may mean some increase in Red Kidney beans. Reduced production in the Northwestern area indicates principally less Pintos. In Idaho the prospective crop is down 17 percent. In the Southwestern area, prospective production is down 12 percent, implying less Pinto beans than in 1954. In Colorado, the major Pinto producing State, the prospective crop is down 13 percent as a result of drought and shortage of water. In California, prospects are for slightly less Large Lima beans than in 1954, and much smaller output of Baby Limas. But production of "other" beans is up considerably.

DRY FIELD PEAS

1955 Dry Pea Crop Smallest Since 1940

Because of extremely poor growing conditions during June in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, the 1955 crop of dry field peas was forecast as of July 1 to be the smallest since 1940. These States usually grow over 86 percent of the total crop. Production is expected to total 2,540,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), 27 percent under that of 1954 and 47 percent below the 1944-53 average. The yield of 882 pounds per acre harvested is 32 percent under the 1954 yield and 28 percent below the 1944-53 average yield. The decrease in yield considerably more than offsets a 7-percent increase in acreage for harvest in 1955.

Smaller Supplies, Lighter Export Demand in Prospect for 1955-56

Carryover stocks of dry peas into the 1955-56 season are expected to be very low, mainly as a result of the strong export demand in 1954-55. Demand was unusually strong from Western Europe where unfavorable conditions caused a short crop of low quality peas in 1954. This situation is not expected to be repeated in 1955. However, some exports to usual markets seem likely. Total supplies are expected to be adequate also for the usual domestic uses for food, seed, feed, and the like. Prospective supplies seem to be in fairly close balance with anticipated utilization. But with disappearance of the unusually strong demand of 1954-55, there is some doubt that grower prices for the short 1955 crop will average as high as those for the 1954 crop. The price of $5.04 per 100 pounds for the 1954 crop was the fourth highest of record. In mid-June 1955, prices received by farmers for dry peas averaged $6.34 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.51 a year earlier.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 19 markets, indicated periods in 1954-55 with comparisons

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1954								1955							
	April				May				April				May			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total
Asparagus	722	580	---	1,302	26	810	---	836	582	527	---	1,109	10	999	---	1,009
Beans, lima, snap and fava	146	556	12	714	305	1,234	---	1,539	347	511	17	875	268	823	21	1,112
Beets	37	148	---	185	18	179	---	197	40	76	---	116	28	150	---	178
Broccoli	397	80	---	477	151	100	---	251	298	65	---	363	166	94	---	260
Brussels sprouts	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cabbage	874	1,720	25	2,619	597	2,010	---	2,607	1,081	1,575	---	2,656	733	1,706	---	2,439
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	49	47	378	474	1,218	622	402	2,242	---	---	690	690	358	252	634	1,244
Carrots	920	700	---	1,620	1,115	570	---	1,685	894	705	---	1,599	943	663	---	1,606
Cauliflower	394	391	---	785	161	315	---	476	466	356	---	822	217	375	1	593
Celery	1,642	1,458	---	3,100	1,563	911	---	2,474	1,439	1,293	---	2,818	1,536	1,452	---	2,988
Corn	738	555	---	1,293	979	1,009	---	1,988	391	425	---	816	1,379	797	---	2,176
Cucumbers	106	880	---	986	477	1,303	---	1,780	158	812	29	999	476	814	2	1,292
Escarole and endive	83	215	---	298	93	144	4	241	99	206	---	305	105	166	7	278
Lettuce and romaine	3,326	1,935	---	5,261	2,949	2,376	---	5,325	3,108	2,046	---	5,154	3,619	2,527	2	6,148
Onions, dry	1,174	1,297	2	2,473	1,464	1,174	6	2,644	1,059	1,469	83	2,611	1,422	1,184	43	2,649
Onions, green 2/	63	224	---	287	117	361	1	479	71	227	---	298	10	378	---	388
Peas, green	105	86	6	197	131	145	---	276	103	89	19	211	169	69	---	238
Peppers	227	429	128	784	288	552	18	858	309	357	21	687	422	557	11	990
Spinach	96	468	---	564	15	424	---	439	38	424	1	463	7	539	---	546
Other cooking greens	165	833	7	1,005	39	526	---	565	52	560	---	612	20	587	---	607
Squash	57	350	7	414	38	444	2	484	30	389	9	428	39	503	6	548
Tomatoes	1,153	1,506	490	3,149	1,908	2,260	10	4,178	1,285	1,462	519	3,266	2,044	2,460	152	4,656
Turnips and rutabagas	11	219	86	316	54	141	---	195	---	140	117	257	1	118	56	175
Watermelons	409	540	148	1,097	1,542	1,001	120	2,663	32	24	93	149	1,515	773	273	2,561
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,171	1,426	107	2,704	875	1,423	9	2,307	1,508	1,495	81	3,084	997	1,799	86	2,882
Total above	14,065	16,643	1,396	32,104	16,123	20,039	572	36,734	13,390	15,233	1,679	30,302	16,484	19,785	1,294	37,563
Potatoes	8,685	3,407	---	12,092	7,887	4,111	---	11,998	8,371	2,799	148	11,318	7,830	4,025	119	11,974
Sweetpotatoes	64	885	1	950	30	535	7	572	53	799	15	867	20	543	13	576
Grand total	22,814	20,935	1,397	45,146	24,040	24,685	579	49,034	21,814	18,831	1,842	42,573	24,334	24,353	1,426	50,113

1/ Except watermelons.
2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

Table 3.- Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1954 and 1955

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1954			1955		
		May 18	June 15	July 13	May 17	June 14	July 12
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Asparagus, New Jersey 1/	Pyramid crt.	4.00	3.70	---	4.13	4.03	---
Beans, (snap beans)	Bu.	4.00	2.63	2.66	3.50	2.61	1.62
Beets, New Jersey	1¼ bu. crt.	---	1.12	.88	---	.87	.84
Broccoli, Pennsylvania	4/5 bu. box	---	---	3.50	---	---	2.50
Cabbage, domestic round type	1¾ bu. crt.	2.36	.79	2/.87	4.00	.87	.85
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crt. 3/	4/10.00	6.30	5.00	---	9.00	7.50
Carrots, bunched, California	W.G.A. crt.	7.28	6.52	6.12	5.85	7.50	5.33
Carrots, topped, Texas	48-1 lb. film bags	5.50	6.35	---	3.75	4.25	---
Celery, Golden Heart, Florida	16-in. crt.	4.25	6.50	5/1.50	4.25	---	---
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	5.43	4.79	4.65	4.75	4.50	3.69
Corn, green, yellow type, Florida	5-doz. ears	2.90	2.91	6/3.00	2.25	2.60	1.50
Cucumbers, southern	Bu.	3.03	4.65	6.02	6.25	2.25	2.71
Eggplant, Florida	Bu.	3.37	2.51	3.00	3.75	3.25	1.77
Honey Dews, California	Std. crt.	---	3.98	3.85	---	---	4.25
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	2-doz. carton	4.99	1.39	2.43	---	2.75	3.90
Lettuce, Iceberg type, eastern	2-doz. carton	---	.84	1.22	1.38	.92	1.41
Onions, yellow Bermuda, Texas 7/	50-lb. sack	2.50	2.57	8/3.31	2.55	2.85	---
Peas, green, western	Bu.	3.19	3.62	4.31	4.75	3.37	4.25
Peppers, green, southern	Bu.	2.93	2.75	4.68	3.25	4.05	1.58
Tomatoes, Florida	6 x 6, 60-lb. crt.	11.40	---	---	8.42	---	---
Tomatoes, Texas	6x6 and lgr.lug box	---	2.75	---	---	3.05	---
Watermelons, various varieties, Florida	30-lb. av. per melon	1.40	.75	9/.88	2.65	1.65	1.15
Chicago							
Asparagus, Illinois	Pyramid crt.	2.90	---	---	3.00	---	---
Beans, snap, green, Illinois 10/	Bu.	1/2.75	2.75	4.50	11/6.25	2.25	1.90
Beets, bunched, Illinois	W.G.A. crt.	---	1.75	.70	---	.90	.85
Cabbage, domestic round	1¾ bu. crt.	1.90	1.10	---	3.40	---	---
Cabbage, domestic round, Illinois	50-60# crt.	---	---	.65	---	1.60	1.00
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crt.	---	5.90	6.25	---	9.00	6.00
Carrots, bunched, California	W.G.A. crt.	6.75	5.75	5.87	4.25	6.25	5.00
Carrots, topped, California	48-1 lb. film bags	5.40	5.65	5.25	3.75	4.35	3.75
Cauliflower, California	Pony crt.	3.25	---	---	2.75	4.00	---
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	5.25	4.00	4.00	4.35	3.90	4.00
Corn, green, yellow type, Florida	5-doz. ears	2.88	---	4.50	2.70	2.90	2.85
Cucumbers, southern	Bu.	6.15	4.75	6.50	5.75	3.00	2.35
Eggplant, Florida	Bu.	2.75	---	---	3.75	---	---
Honey Dews, California	Std. crt.	---	4.35	3.00	---	---	4.15
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	W.G.A. crt.	7.60	4.65	4.25	---	2.60	3.50
Onions, yellow, Bermuda, Texas, medium size	50-lb. sack	2.20	2.20	---	2.30	2.40	---
Peppers, green, southern	Bu.	12/3.65	1.75	13/5.50	3.25	4.25	1.65
Tomatoes, various States	6x6 and lgr.lug box	5.50	3.15	5.00	7.50	4.25	5.00
Watermelons, Cannonball, southern	32-lb. av., per lb.	---	.03¼	.02¾	---	---	---
Spinach, Illinois	Bu.	1.75	.75	---	.85	1.00	1.15

1/ Colossal and extra fancy. 2/ 1-3/5 bushel crate. 3/ Jumbo crate 36's and 45's. 4/ Texas. 5/ New York. 6/ New Jersey. 7/ Medium size. 8/ Yellow Globe, California. 9/ South Carolina. 10/ Valentine variety. 11/ Louisiana. 12/ West Coast, Florida. 13/ Illinois.

Table 4.- Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of the month, indicated periods 1/

(1910-1914 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	262	249	254	251	289	246	201	192	198	224	235	239
1954	247	227	230	266	247	197	228	199	173	190	226	221	221
1955	257	258	262	270	308	230							

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

Table 5.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955

Commodity	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Preliminary 1955	1955 as percentage of 1954	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Asparagus	81,760	100,850	---	---	98,950	101,630	---
Beans, green lima 1/	94,020	116,750	105,710	91	70,910	103,020	---
Beans, snap	131,260	158,470	141,610	89	236,800	353,030	327,380
Beets	17,380	16,500	17,280	105	143,100	147,900	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract	10,060	9,320	7,790	84	95,500	118,700	---
Open market	8,500	6,410	---	---	93,600	85,300	---
Corn, sweet 2/	500,240	484,910	418,850	86	1,239,800	1,491,100	---
Cucumbers for pickles	140,100	149,480	136,680	91	250,580	306,410	---
Peas, green 1/	460,920	452,760	460,780	102	438,250	398,400	434,100
Pimientos	17,830	32,900	26,700	81	20,020	22,150	---
Spinach 3/	31,360	24,100	24,790	103	83,210	73,180	100,060
Spinach, fall	12,590	8,290	---	---	30,150	24,100	---
Tomatoes	439,400	275,300	314,250	114	3,109,100	2,688,560	---
Total	1,944,240	1,836,040	---	---	5,903,290	5,913,480	---
4/	623,540	635,330	627,180	99	758,260	824,610	861,540
5/	1,842,570	1,720,490	1,654,440	96	5,687,270	5,702,450	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis. 2/ In husk. 3/ Winter and spring. 4/ Crops for which 1955 production has been estimated. 5/ Crops for which 1955 planted acreage has been estimated.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Table 6.- Canned vegetables: United States commercial packs 1953 and 1954 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks, indicated periods in 1955 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Stocks					
			Canner 1/			Wholesale distributor 1/		
	1953	1954	Date	1954	1955	Date	1954	1955
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	22,611	27,069	June 1	2,708	5,740	June 1	2,525	3,056
Corn, sweet	30,982	30,619	June 1	7,510	8,463	"	3,609	3,763
Peas, green	28,037	23,951	"	3,857	1,696	"	3,227	2,926
Tomatoes	22,334	21,795	Apr. 1	8,416	5,184	"	3,052	3,264
Tomato juice 2/	37,754	27,062	"	19,722	13,882	"	2,961	2,882
Total	141,718	130,496	---	42,213	34,965	---	15,374	15,891
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	4,018	4,978	Mar. 1	345	605	Jan. 1	615	714
Beans, lima	3,085	3,520	May 1	796	1,490	"	662	619
Beets	8,583	7,182	July 1	2,059	1,369	"	1,120	1,066
Carrots	2,747	2,108	May 1	1,268	1,270	"	462	439
Pickles	3/22,440	3/20,740		---	---		---	---
Pimientos	3/ 1,022	3/ 693		---	---		---	---
Pumpkin and squash	2,983	2,141	July 1	1,559	219	"	668	561
Sauerkraut	3/12,226	3/11,318	June 1	4/4,321	4/3,813	"	882	849
Potatoes	2,786	1,656		---	---		---	---
Sweetpotatoes	4,876	4,061		---	---		---	---
Spinach	5,407	3,979	Mar. 1	689	779	"	729	657
Other greens	2,255	2,090		---	---		---	---
Tomato products:								
Catsup, chili sauce	15,287	14,494	Apr. 1	7,963	5,438	Apr. 1	1,296	1,514
Paste	5/ 6,454	5/ 5,445	"	5/2,406	5/1,340		---	---
Pulp and puree	3,643	3,159	"	5/1,051	5/ 350	Jan. 1	882	948
Sauce	6/ 5,569	8,204	"	5/2,983	5/2,616	"	722	824
Vegetables, mixed	3,630	3,039		---	---		---	---
Total, comparable minor items	107,011	98,807	---	25,440	19,289	---	8,038	8,191
Grand total, comparable items	248,729	229,303	---	67,161	54,254	---	23,412	24,082

1/ Wholesale distributors' stocks and canners' stocks of California (footnote 5/) converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS. 2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. 3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68, pimientos 29, and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel. Stocks reported by National Kraut Packers Ass'n., beginning June 1, 1955. 5/ California only. 6/ Estimated on basis of pack in California.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Table 7.- Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1953 and 1954, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1955, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1953	1954	July 1 average 1950-54	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	32,945	25,780	18,451	23,244	21,229
Beans, green and wax	114,781	123,253	20,466	29,257	31,944
Beans, lima	138,595	129,674	33,812	41,951	46,260
Broccoli	89,043	62,004	26,419	36,490	23,690
Brussels sprouts	40,801	33,418	10,136	15,839	17,337
Carrots	29,332	27,494	2/	2/	2/
Cauliflower	35,710	17,088	9,760	14,299	7,411
Corn, cut	104,809	78,212	16,960	37,846	43,448
Corn-on-cob	17,217	16,788			
Mixed vegetables	30,910	23,805	2/	2/	2/
Peas	226,664	206,854	82,094	83,292	72,043
Peas and carrots	19,551	14,551	2/	2/	2/
Pumpkin and squash	9,472	13,036	6,136	6,898	5,188
Rhubarb	8,348	6,751	2/	2/	2/
Spinach	87,927	66,901	50,759	50,580	51,896
Succotash	14,190	9,364	2/	2/	2/
Kale	4,072	4,251	---	---	---
Okra	12,285	7,756	---	---	---
Peas, Blackeye	6,431	5,697	---	---	---
Potato products	70,691	85,255	---	---	---
Turnip greens	5,272	7,497	---	---	---
Miscellaneous vegetables	4,224	9,199	63,247	104,028	89,332
Total	1,103,270	974,628	338,240	443,724	409,778

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 8.- *Potatoes:* Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955

Group of States	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Early									
13 States	371.4	239.4	246.9	173.6	216.9	237.0	61,719	51,931	58,513
Intermediate									
7 States	169.6	99.7	101.4	154.4	161.7	205.1	25,446	16,126	20,794
Late									
9 Eastern	473.3	350.0	350.6	274.7	299.4	345.9	125,086	104,796	121,285
9 Central	529.2	344.5	340.5	153.4	204.5	211.2	75,670	70,443	71,913
11 Western	423.3	374.5	404.5	272.1	301.0	316.0	113,226	112,735	127,830
Total late States	1,425.8	1,069.0	1,095.6	230.0	269.4	293.0	313,982	287,974	321,028
36 late and intermediate	1,595.4	1,168.7	1,197.0	222.3	260.2	285.6	339,427	304,100	341,822
Total U.S.	1,966.8	1,408.1	1,443.9	213.1	252.8	277.3	401,146	356,031	400,335

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Group and State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	43.8	42.9	44.0	142.8	156.0	153.8	6,095	6,800	6,959
Lower Atlantic 2/	159.3	100.0	94.0	87.0	64.5	82.5	14,682	7,098	8,655
South Atlantic 3/	273.0	186.1	183.2	83.0	68.0	86.9	23,982	14,106	16,552
North Central 4/	9.9	4.5	4.5	99.6	87.0	109.0	977	376	482
California	11.0	12.0	13.0	111.0	125.0	125.0	1,214	1,500	1,625
Total U.S.	496.5	345.5	338.7	94.3	86.5	101.2	46,951	29,880	34,273

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.- Potatoes: F.O.B. prices at various shipping points and representative wholesale prices (l.c.l.) at New York and (carlot sales) at Chicago for washed stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 Size A when available) per 100 pounds, indicated periods 1954 and 1955

Location and variety	Week ended 1954			Week ended 1955		
	May 15	June 12	July 10	May 14	June 11	July 9
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. Shipping Points						
Hastings section, Florida, Sebago	---	---	---	4.30	---	---
Foley, Alabama, Triumph	3.40	---	---	---	---	---
Kern County points, California:						
Long white	3.36	2.97	---	4.62	2.36	1.65
Round red	3.12	2.63	---	---	2.66	---
Phoenix, Arizona, Round red	---	2.61	---	---	2.78	---
Washington, North Carolina, Cobbler 1/	---	2.10	---	---	2.45	1.93
Charleston, South Carolina, Sebago	---	---	---	---	3.50	---
Eastern Shore, Virginia, Cobbler 1/	---	2.75	3.91	---	3.04	1.94
	Tuesday nearest mid-month 2/					
	May 18	June 15	July 13	May 17	June 14	July 12
Terminal markets						
New York						
Sebago, Florida	3/ 5.24	---	---	3/ 6.50	---	---
Long white, California	5.92	5.65	5.72	---	2.76	3/ 4.25
Cobbler, Virginia	---	2.90	3.30	---	1.92	1.17
Katahdin, Maine, (old crop) 1/	3.00	2.60	---	2.50	1.87	---
Chicago						
Long white, California	5.30	4.60	5.05	---	4.00	3.50
Round red, California	---	---	5.30	---	4.35	3.35
Round red, Alabama	4.75	3.50	---	---	---	---

1/ Unwashed stock.
2/ Representative prices for Tuesday of each week submitted by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.
3/ 50-lb. sack price doubled.
4/ North Carolina Cobblers, unwashed.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1954 and 1955

Market, variety, and source	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1954			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1955		
	May 18	June 15	July 13	May 17	June 14	July 12
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Porto Rican, North Carolina	5.08	5.40	7.00	4.75	4.87	4.75
Golden type, New Jersey	---	---	---	3.25	---	---
Porto Rican, Florida	---	---	7.00	---	---	---
Chicago						
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	4.65	---	5.65	5.00	5.00	4.00

1/ 50-pound crate.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

States and class	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production 1/: Average 1944-53	Production 1/: 1954	Production 1/: Indicated 1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, N. Y. Mich.	599	565	673	941	918	970	5,574	5,186	6,526
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash.	306	358	330	1,605	1,752	1,724	4,896	6,271	5,689
Colo., N. Mex. Ariz., Utah	403	319	267	628	727	764	2,405	2,320	2,041
Calif.:									
Large lima	77	73	72	1,581	1,895	1,850	1,205	1,383	1,332
Baby lima	66	43	27	1,588	1,958	1,900	1,018	842	513
Other	178	218	240	1,236	1,329	1,300	2,219	2,897	3,120
Total Calif.	320	334	339	1,386	1,534	1,465	4,442	5,122	4,965
Total U. S.	1,628	1,576	1,609	1,078	1,199	1,195	17,317	18,899	19,221

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production 2/: Average 1944-53	Production 2/: 1954	Production 2/: Indicated 1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minn.....	4	4	4	962	1,200	1,200	40	48	48
N.D.....	8	4	2	1,069	1,100	1,100	95	44	22
Mont.....	14	4	6	1,217	1,400	1,100	170	56	66
Idaho.....	113	93	86	1,290	1,275	950	1,450	1,186	817
Wyo.....	4	5	4	1,316	1,970	1,750	51	98	70
Colo.....	14	5	4	943	850	1,100	131	42	44
Wash.....	195	140	171	1,246	1,330	800	2,434	1,862	1,368
Oreg.....	22	5	5	1,075	1,000	600	235	50	30
Calif.....	14	8	6	1,137	1,225	1,250	150	98	75
U.S.....	389	268	288	1,228	1,300	882	4,764	3,484	2,540

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

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